

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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## The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

### TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the *Kanawha* (Va.) Banner.

### GOOD BACON.

Good Bacon is so important an article in a family that I am induced to offer to young house-keepers, and others not practised in preserving it, the following directions, by the observance of which, I think their Bacon will do credit to their tables:

Hogs, weighing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, are to be preferred, and they should be corn-fed for at least five or six weeks. Corn-fed Pork may be distinguished by the appearance of the kidney-fat, as it will be hard, and crack into small quarters like beef suet; those should be avoided whose fat is more tenuous and inclined to transparency, adhering to the fingers, and bearing the complexion of lard.

The Salt should be of pure quality. To every thousand pounds of meat, put three pecks (by measure) of salt, with which a pound of pulverized Saltpetre has been previously and thoroughly mixed. This composition is to be well rubbed on, and then sprinkled thickly on the outside of the meat. There is no danger of over-salting from quantity; it is length of time which has that effect.

The meat is now to be laid, with the skin side down, in good casks or troughs, with salt sprinkled over the bottom; the hams and shoulders first, and then the midlings and small pieces. On the fourth or fifth day, the meat should be taken up, and again well rubbed with salt, to which should be added, whenever it can be procured, a tea-spoon full of powdered garden pepper to each place; and the meat placed as before, after removing any bloody brine, or other impure matter that may have collected in the troughs or casks. At the end of two weeks, if the meat is kept without freezing, all the pieces, except the hams and shoulders, will be salted sufficiently, and should then be removed; at which time the remaining pieces should be re-packed, placing those which appear least salted lowest down. A change of position is absolutely necessary, because the pressure will prevent the passing of the brine through all the meat, if not turned.

In three weeks from the first salting, the shoulders are to be removed, and in four weeks the hams.

To make good Bacon, the meat should be hung with the thickest part upwards, to prevent the exudation of its juices, and each piece clear of the wall, or other pieces, and there left until it is quite dry. Some sound chips, with a few billets of hickory wood, or corn cobs, make the best smoke, and also keep the house warm, which is important; for if the smoke-house is cold, all former care will be in some measure lost; a damp will settle on the bacon, and it will have a bitter flavor. Bacon should never be smoked in damp weather, as it is too often practised, as by it the meat gains nothing in color, but acquires a bad taste; one or two good fires each day, will smoke the pieces, in precisely the same time required for salting; that is to say, hams four weeks, shoulders three weeks; and midlings and other pieces two weeks.

I have used red pepper with, I think, decided advantage, by throwing a few pods into each fire while smoking; this article, in salting or smoking, or both, improves the flavor of the meat, and tends to secure it against insects. If the meat-house is dark and cold, the meat may be left hanging until wanted for use; but if otherwise, it should be taken down at the commencement of warm weather, and packed away in salt, clean hickory ashes, or oats; either will secure it from insects, or dripping, if the meat be entirely covered over, and the interstices between the pieces properly filled. The use of dry salt will not increase the saline flavor of the meat. I have known Bacon very finely preserved, by preparing a strong ley of wood ashes, concentrated by boiling, into which, when cold, the pieces were dipped.

The alkali and the oil of the meat forms a coating of soap in all the crevices, as well as on the surface, which is an admirable protection against the insect tribe.

Some attention should be paid to the construction of the smoke-house. As before observed, it should be rendered warm during the process of smoking, and if it is to retain the meat through the season, should be cold, dry, and dark. A brick stove in the centre of the floor, with openings for the escape and ascent of the smoke in the sides, is among the best contrivances usual among us; but this, becomes heated, and does not entirely obviate the danger arising from the occasional falling of the meat, by which houses are not unfrequently burned. It will probably be more safe and convenient to build a chimney, with a very low fire-place, as for a sitting room, and when the chimney is carried up four feet, close it at the top. A small grate placed a few inches from the hearth, will assist the burning of the wood. By having a chimney thus constructed, the blaze of the fire can never injure the house or meat, no pieces can fall into the fire when a string or nail gives way, and whilst the blaze and smoke ascends the blind chimney, the smoke must descend again and pour into the smoke-house. This plan is highly recommended for its safety and convenience, by a gentleman whose advice is entitled to great respect; and to whom I was originally indebted for several of the directions here given, the value of which I have verified in the course of my own experience. AN ADMIRER OF GOOD BACON.

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

We gave, in our last, the organization of the two Houses on Monday. Tuesday was principally spent in the appointment of Committees to prepare Rules of Order for each House, and to wait upon the Governor and inform him of their readiness to receive any communication he might think proper to make. In the Senate, on Tuesday, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Polk, Edwards, Wyche, Bryan, and Kerr, were appointed to prepare Rules of Order for the Senate; and Messrs. Wyche, Wilson, Hill, Waugh, and Morehead, a Committee on the part of the Senate, to meet a similar Committee from the House of Commons to prepare Joint Rules of Order for the Government of the two Houses. In the Commons, Messrs. Graham, Hoke, Hybart, Poindexter, and Hutchison, were appointed the Committee to prepare Rules of Order for the House. The Committees appointed to wait upon the Governor, Reported that he would make a communication to both Houses at the hour of 12 o'clock that day. At which time, the Governor, through his Private Secretary, Wm. P. Coleman, delivered to each House the following

### MESSAGE:

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The duty of addressing the representatives of the people, convened to consult for the common good of their constituents, has on no previous occasion been to me the source of so great anxiety and perplexity as the present. This embarrassment arises no less from the peculiar situation of our affairs, than from the measures in progress to amend the Constitution of the State.

It will be some days before it can be ascertained whether the new Constitution has been adopted or rejected. If it has been adopted, a material change in the basis of representation constitutes one of its most prominent provisions. This expression of the public will, made in the most imposing form known to our institutions, will probably have a decided influence upon your proceedings. You will not, without hesitation, venture upon any radical change in the system of policy hitherto pursued, if it shall be ascertained that the people have transferred the legislative power of the State to a Department which will be constituted upon principles differing essentially from those which enter into the formation of your body. Whatever may be the conclusion at which you may arrive on this subject, there seems to be no reason which should restrain the Executive Department from the customary expression of opinion upon the most important topics which engage public attention.

To much the larger portion of this State, the past year has been a season of more than ordinary prosperity. The production of articles necessary to the sustenance of human life, has been abundant—and our great agricultural staple has commanded a higher price than has been known for many years. Our citizens, always distinguished for prudence and economy in the management of their domestic affairs, aided by the fortunate circumstances referred to, are at present probably less involved in pecuniary difficulties, than at any previous period of our history. Notwithstanding these clear evidences of the comparatively prosperous condition of the community, the tide of emigration continues to flow in a copious and steady current to the new States and Territories of the West, and we are thus constantly losing many of our most wealthy, enterprising, and intelligent citizens. It is not surprising that the universal and laudable disposition strikingly characteristic of the American people to acquire a permanent interest in the soil, should prompt removals from an old and densely populated country, to sparsely settled regions where good lands may be acquired at low prices. That these causes have, in many instances, produced emigration from this State, is admitted; but we deceive ourselves, if we suppose that the evil is to be attributed to them alone. In general salubrity, variety of climate, and consequent variety of productions, average fertility of soil, and wide extent of sea coast, North Carolina is scarcely exceeded by any of her sister States. Other causes, therefore, than natural disadvantages, have, in a greater or less degree, affected the growth and prosperity of the State. A very slight acquaintance with the facts, will suffice to show that a large proportion of the citizens who have removed from our borders within the last ten years, have contributed to augment the population and resources of States more densely populated than our own. With regard then to the latter class, and to those who are liable to be influenced by similar considerations hereafter, it becomes important to inquire, what causes have produced the evil, in order that you may ascertain whether a remedy can be devised within the legitimate range of your powers.

When we consider that we have but a single collegiate institution in the State, but few respectable academies, and that no adequate provision has been made to diffuse even the elementary principles of education among the poor; that there is not a single work of Internal Improvement in progress, and no fund that deserves the name provided for the future development of our resources; it ceases to be matter of surprise that even our younger sisters, munificently provided for in all these respects by the bounty of the General Government, should outstrip us in the generous contest for physical and intellectual improvement. It is but natural, that under such circumstances the young, the ardent, and the enterprising among our own citizens, should sever the ties that bind them to their native homes, and seek for affluence and distinction under better auspices. It affords me no pleasure to present this picture of our condition. It would indeed be the source of extreme mortification if I regarded it as proceeding exclusively from our own supineness and neglect. That we have done less than we might and ought to have done for the accomplishment of these great purposes, is in my estimation certain; but that our exertions have been constant-

ly retarded by the system of Federal Legislation adopted with regard to us, is not manifest.

This entire subject was so fully discussed in my last annual message, that I shall content myself with a mere reference to that paper, rather than an extended consideration of it in this. It was then attempted to be shown, that great injustice had been done to this State in the settlement of our claims for revolutionary services; that the revenue system adopted by the Federal Government had operated oppressively upon us, and that the low prices at which the government lands were disposed of in the new States and Territories, had affected most injuriously the value of our real estate. The injustice sustained in the settlement of our revolutionary claims, embarrassed our efforts towards improvement, at the period of all others the most important—the commencement of our political existence; and the tariff and land systems, subsequently adopted, far from relieving, tended but to increase our difficulties. Thus stripped of resources, the history of our State legislation, during the first half century of our political existence, will exhibit little more to posterity than the annual imposition of taxes amounting to less than a hundred thousand dollars, one half of which constituted the reward of the legislative bodies by which they were levied, while the remainder was applied to sustain the train of officers who superintended the machinery of government. The establishment of schools for the convenient instruction of youth, and the development and improvement of our internal resources by means beyond the reach of individual enterprise, will seem scarcely to have been regarded as proper objects of legislative concern.

Still less cheering and consolatory is the history of our Federal relations. Immediately upon our entrance into the Federal compact, we conveyed to the General Government our entire claim to the territory west of this State, out of a portion of which was formed the State of Tennessee, as a common fund for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North Carolina inclusive, to be applied to the payment of the national debt according to their respective and usual proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and to no other purpose whatever. We have, in the shape of internal duties, contributed more than a million of dollars annually to the national Treasury. In return for these immense concessions, we have enjoyed that protection which the American name extends to American citizens throughout the wide extent of this confederacy, and we may almost say that none other than this nominal protection has been afforded to us. During the late war, when our coast was blockaded by the greatest maritime power in the world, a special messenger was despatched by the General Assembly to represent to the General Government the defenceless condition of our maritime frontier: In reply, we were urged to prepare vigorously for the contest, and to rely exclusively upon our own resources, as it was not then convenient to aid us. The legislature immediately resorted to loans, provided munitions of war indispensable to the protection of the coast, and put them in the charge of the militia of the State. The claim for the expense thus incurred, has been for years, and is at present, before the War Department, and has been uniformly resisted, upon the ground that the General Government, having omitted to fortify the coast, could not properly be required to pay for munitions of war, suitable only for fortifications. Since the war, a Fort of the second class has been erected contiguous to Cape Fear, and another near Old Top-sail Inlet,—but these are the only evidences visible upon the face of the country, of the exertion towards us of the benevolent action of the Government, either for the purposes of improvement or defence.

If it were possible to procure precise data, by which to insinuate a comparison between the exactions and the disbursements of the Federal Government, from and on account of North Carolina, there can be no difficulty in pronouncing that a prominent cause of our evils would be rendered most apparent. If the comparison were extended so as to present a relative view of the receipts from, and disbursements on account of, some of the more favored States, the contrast would exhibit a claim to redress which could scarcely be overlooked or disregarded. A more favorable opportunity than the present to urge attention to these claims, cannot arise—nor is the nation likely, at any future period, to be able to do us justice with such perfect convenience. That the revenue of the General Government exceeds its legitimate wants, and that the power and patronage incident to it, are dangerous to the liberty of the country, are positions which will scarcely be controverted. In my last annual Message, to which reference has already been made in connection with this topic, I suggested, as the most appropriate and least objectionable mode of satisfying the demands of North Carolina, and reducing in some degree, the patronage of the Government, a distribution of the proceeds of the public domain, upon the principles stipulated by our deed of cession. It is now submitted as a subject proper for your consideration, and as requiring, for reasons too obvious to be stated, early and efficient action. This State, it will be recollected, was charged with one tenth of the entire expenses incurred in sustaining the war of the revolution—and is therefore entitled to the same proportion of all that portion of the public lands ceded to the General Government, anterior to the acquisition of Louisiana.

A cession to the new States of such portions of the public domain as are situated within their limits, or a further reduction of the price at which it is at present disposed of, cannot be otherwise than deeply injurious to all the old States, and fraught with manifest injustice and the most ruinous consequences to us. With a Treasury barely sufficient to meet the current expenses of the Government, without resorting to loans, it would be idle to recommend the adoption of any measures connected with the general improvement of either the physical or intellectual resources of the country. My opinions on

these subjects, have been repeatedly communicated to the General Assembly, and are too well known to all classes of the community, to justify repetition. To attempt to accomplish any thing with regard to either, without first having provided a competent fund for the purpose, would have no other effect than to disappoint the excited hopes of the public, and postpone further efforts to an indefinite period. A just proportion of the revenue, accruing from the sales of public lands, would enable us to enter upon a system of measures which could not be otherwise than productive of the most auspicious results. Without it, judging from past experience, little expectation can be entertained that an adequate fund for this purpose will be provided by the government in time to meet the growing exigencies of the country.

I have, on various occasions, expressed the opinion, that it was not to be expected in the nature of things, that any system of Internal Improvements commensurate with our necessities and resources would, at any time, be effected by individual enterprise. The attention of the capitalists will naturally be directed to the sections of country, which will best reward expenditure, rather than to those which most require improvement. Important local improvements may, nevertheless, be effected by incorporated companies; and if the Government neglects its appropriate duty of providing for the wants of the whole community, liberal encouragement should, at least, be extended to individuals who propose to combine their skill and capital in an attempt to improve any portion of the country.

In the accompanying file of papers, will be found a printed pamphlet, containing the proceedings of a meeting of citizens held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 10th of August last, on the subject of a "Rail Road from the banks of the Ohio river, to the tide waters of the Carolinas and Georgia." The enterprise proposed by that meeting, is of the most gigantic character, and contemplates a large expenditure of capital, but promises, if effected, immensely beneficial results to nearly half of the Union. It is at present exciting much interest in South Carolina and Georgia; and confidence in its practicability and utility seems to be rapidly increasing. The effect that its accomplishment would have upon this State, depends in a great degree, upon the course which may be pursued with respect to a general system of improvements. If the plan recommended by the Internal Improvement Convention two years since, should be adopted, the Cincinnati project would prove a magnificent extension of our system. If we determine to do nothing ourselves, and permit South Carolina and Georgia to compete alone for the trade of the valley of the Mississippi, the enterprise, nevertheless, promises the most important advantages to the section of the State west of the Alleghany; and is, under all circumstances, entitled to the most favorable consideration. In connection with this subject, I submit a communication from the President of the Petersburg Rail Road Company—exhibiting statements of the receipts and disbursements on that portion of the road within the limits of this State, and making important suggestions in relation to its further extension within our borders.

The spirit of fanaticism, which has recently been manifested in connection with one species of our population, in various sections of the Union, demands and will receive your serious consideration. It is no longer possible to conceal it, if we would; and it becomes us, in common with the people of every Southern State, to speak a language upon this subject which will not admit of misapprehension, and exhibit a spirit that shall, at least, command attention and respect. The extent of the operations and designs of these misguided people, will be best understood by an examination of the accompanying file of papers, published under the patronage of the Society of Immediate Abolitionists at New York; which has been transmitted to me by a citizen of this State for your use. This subject first attracted the attention of the Legislature in 1830, when the evil was comparatively in its infancy; and the publication or circulation within this State of these incendiary newspapers and pamphlets, was made a felony, punishable by fine, whipping, and the pillory in the first instance; and death for the second offence. It is apparent to all who have any accurate knowledge of our condition, that the public safety imperiously requires the suppression of these wicked and mischievous publications, injurious alike to the best interest of the master and the slave. This, I apprehend, cannot be effected without the co-operation of the Legislatures of the States from which these missiles proceed. Such an interference with our domestic concerns upon the part of the citizens of a foreign State, either encouraged or permitted by the government, would at once justify a resort to the modes ordinarily adopted for the adjustment of national differences; if we should exercise greater forbearance in the present instance, it is not because the wrongs we suffer are less injurious or mortifying, when inflicted by the hands of brethren. The obvious design and tendency of these proceedings, are to subvert the Constitution and Laws of the country; and we have, therefore, an indubitable right to ask of our sister States the adoption of such measures as may be necessary and requisite to suppress them totally and promptly. Upon this question there is no diversity of interest, and can be no difference of opinion. The entire South will unite with you in the adoption of any measures which may seem best calculated to insure union of councils, and prompt and energetic action. Under the perfect conviction that there is no neutral ground which can be occupied either with safety or honor, and that to delay action is to increase danger, I cannot doubt or hesitate as to the course which it becomes us to pursue. It is therefore respectfully recommended, as worthy of your consideration, whether Resolutions should not be adopted, inviting the States united with us by the ties of common interest and danger, to co-operate with us in the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to insure our safety; and calling upon the Legislatures of all the States, to enact such penal laws

upon this subject as may be necessary to perpetuate the blessings contemplated in the formation of the Federal Constitution and the Union.

The Report of the Public Treasurer exhibits the condition of our Finances, and suggests the measures proper for their improvement, with a clearness and force of reasoning, highly creditable to that officer. Most of the measures recommended to your consideration, have heretofore occupied the attention of the General Assembly; but have given rise to no efficient legislation. Whether the course pursued by your predecessors, upon this subject, was the one demanded by the public interest, it is scarcely necessary to inquire. If the proposed Constitution shall be rejected, it is certain that you have no alternative other than the diminution of the public expenditures, or the increase of the public revenue. If it shall be adopted, though the necessity for the consideration of this subject may be rendered less absolute, it will remain equally prudent and proper.

In the accompanying file of papers, will be found a communication from the Governor of Kentucky, soliciting an exchange of law reports between that State and this. A similar application, upon the part of the State of Maryland, was communicated to the last General Assembly; Reports of the decisions of the Supreme Courts of Maryland, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, have been received at various periods from the Executive Departments of these States; and have been preserved in the Library belonging to the Executive Office. As this Department has no authority over the subject, it becomes your duty to adopt the measures which seem to be demanded by the courtesy of the States referred to. An interchange of the Statute Laws of all the States, has existed perhaps from the foundation of the government, and seems indeed to be essential to enlightened legislation. The reported decisions of the Courts of the several States, would perhaps be equally important to the Judicial Department of the Government, and would certainly constitute a valuable addition to the public Library.

I have heretofore suggested to the General Assembly, the propriety of revising the laws, regulating the duties of the Public Printer; and beg leave to commend the subject to your consideration.—The compensation allowed him for any other than extra work, is altogether inadequate; and as a natural consequence, the laws are most inelegantly and inaccurately printed. It is made the duty of no one to prepare indexes and marginal notes, or revise the proof-sheets; and numerous, and in many instances, material errors have found their way into even the best editions of the laws. Some more certain and definite principle, by which to determine the amount of compensation to be allowed for extra work, should also be prescribed.

The death of the Honorable Henry Seawell has created a vacancy upon the Bench of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, which it will be your duty to supply in the progress of the present session. He died during the week designated by law, as the term of Wake Superior Court; and at so late a period in the Circuit, that it was considered inexpedient to convene the Council for the purpose of appointing a successor. His illness occasioned the loss of Johnston and Wake courts; and his death, those of Franklin, Warren, Halifax, and Northampton. Casualties of this character, how much soever to be deplored, are often inevitable. It would seem to be at least worthy of inquiry, nevertheless, whether the frequency of their occurrence might not be lessened, either by changing the periods at which the Courts are required to be held, to a later period of the year, or so far as respects the circuits on which difficulties of this character have most frequently arisen, by merely inverting the order, so as to begin in the healthy and terminate in the sickly counties.

The crowded state of the dockets, in some of the large Western counties, is such as to amount, in some degree, to a denial of justice; and calls loudly for a remedy. Perhaps the best method of redress, would be the creation of an additional Circuit; and the extension of the term to two weeks, in cases where the accumulation of business requires it.

A Report from the Commissioners appointed to digest and revise the Public Statute Laws of the State, which will necessarily engage a large portion of your time and attention during the present session, is in preparation, and will be submitted at an early day. The vacancy in the commission, occasioned by the illness and consequent resignation of the late Gavin Hogg, Esq., was, in January last, supplied by the appointment of Frederick Nash, Esq., of Hillsborough, who has been, since that period, assiduously engaged in the discharge of its duties.

Duncan Cameron and Alfred Jones, Esquires, two of the Commissioners appointed, by an Act of the last General Assembly, to superintend the rebuilding of the Capitol, having declined the trust, that appointment was, on the 21st of July last, conferred on the Rev. Doctor McPheeters and Doctor John Beckwith of this City. The Report of the Commissioners, which will be transmitted to you at an early period of the session, will exhibit, in detail, the progress which has been made, and the expenditures which have been incurred in the execution of the work.

My term of Office, as limited by the Constitution, will expire before the brief period allotted for the discharge of your duties will have passed away. I trust I may be permitted to avail myself of this last opportunity, before I retire from the active and responsible duties of public life, to comparative quiet and seclusion, to express the deep and grateful sense I entertain of the unwavering confidence and kindness so frequently manifested towards me by the people of North Carolina. In every relation of life, in which it may be my destiny to be placed, my most fervent aspirations will arise to Him who controls the destinies of Nations, as of individuals, for the preservation, in their purity, of our free institutions; and the advancement of our citizens in every thing calculated to promote their



property and happiness, and add lustre to the character of the State.

**DAVID L. SWAIN.**  
Executive Department, North Carolina, Nov. 18, 1835.

The reading of the Message having been finished by the Clerk, on motion of Mr. Manly, it was ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, November 18, 1835.  
**SENATE.**

Mr. Polk, from the Committee raised for that purpose, reported a bill of order for the government of the Senate, on motion of Mr. Wells, was passed.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the proceedings of the House of Representatives, in reference to the proposed bill for the relief of Charles C. Smith, as member of the House, who were ordered to be laid on the table.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**  
Mr. Graham, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare Rules of Order for the government of this House, reported the same, which were read and adopted without amendment, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members, together with the Constitution of the State and of the United States.

Mr. Graham from the Select Joint Committee appointed to prepare Joint Rules of Order for the government of the two Houses, made a Report, which was adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence. It was subsequently agreed to in that body, and ordered to be printed.

A motion having been made that the House proceed to the appointment of its Standing Committee, the Speaker took the Chair, and the members in the several Congressional Districts having selected the individuals to compose said Committee, the result was announced to the House as follows, viz:

**Committee on Claims.**—K. Bayner, A. M. Stephens, J. L. Foreman, James Harper, Thomas Howerton, Charles Henry, James McNeill, John Stoddard, Blake W. Brewster, J. C. Cotton, Henry Candler, John L. Smith, and Jonathan Horton.

**On Propositions and Grievances.**—J. T. Granbury, R. L. Cary, L. S. Deberry, John H. Hays, Isaac Lane, John B. Kelly, Robert Johnson, Caleb E. Matthews, C. Brumfield, J. M. Hufschmidt, James W. Guinn, and James A. King.

**On Education.**—John B. Moss, Marcus Moyer, Solomon Jeffrey, Peter E. Lilly, L. A. Guinn, Michael Hoke, Thomas L. Clingan, Robert Bond, James W. Howard, O. E. Kemp, William A. Graham, John Clingan, and Edward J. Erwin.

**On Agriculture.**—W. H. Stallings, J. Pippin, Edith Hester, George Thomas, Stephen Dutton, J. A. Dunn, T. H. Speller, C. Wooten, R. Lyon, John Stoddard, J. S. Guthrie, Nathaniel Harrison, and Wm. Horton.

**On Privileges and Elections.**—Th. S. Hoskins, J. L. Swindell, Samuel Brown, John A. MacRae, Jesse H. Lindsey, Michael Hoke, Wm. M. West, John H. Hammond, Wm. R. Hall, J. M. Williamson, Wm. B. Lane, John H. Bedford, and Solomon Loudermilk.

**On Internal Improvement.**—J. H. Jacobs, U. W. Swanner, T. J. Jenkins, Th. L. Hyatt, Ralph Correll, Levi Hope, Sterling H. Gee, J. W. Hunt, E. B. Dudley, Allen Rogers, William Chambers, May Jarvis, and Mordecai Flemming.

On motion of Mr. Standers, a message was sent to the Senate to raise a Select Joint Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of Abolition; and the House adjourned.

Thursday, November 19, 1835.  
**SENATE.**

The Speaker announced to the Senate the following Committee, to wit:

**On Finance.**—Messrs. Wyche, Marsteller, Moody, Selby, Vann, Fox, Gavin, and Wellborn.

**On Education and Literary Fund.**—Messrs. McQueen, Gambill, Exum, Alexander, Moore of Stokes, Cowper of Gates, Dowd, and Sharpe.

**On Privileges and Elections.**—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Bullock, Brittain, Harrison, McCormick, Reid, and Stephens.

**On Propositions and Grievances.**—Messrs. Edmonston, Cooper of Martin, Bunsly, Kendall, Hussey, Martin, Moyer of Pitt, and Williams, of Perdue.

**On Claims.**—Messrs. Moyer of Greene, Williams of Franklin, Tiltott, Houlder, Young, Ballew, Patterson, and Baker.

**On Internal Improvement.**—Messrs. Hill, Harry, Joiner, Kerr, Lindsey, Staley, Waugh, and Williams of Franklin.

**On the Judiciary.**—Messrs. Bryan, Edwards, Hogan, Little, Polk, Moore of Rutherford, Morehead, and Wilson.

**On Enrolled Bills.**—Messrs. Marsteller, and Moore of Stokes.

**On the Library.**—Messrs. Mebane, Alexander, and Hill.

Mr. Polk presented a series of Resolutions, referring the various subjects contained in the Governor's Message to appropriate Committees.

One of these Resolutions proposed that so much of the Message as relates to the Abolitionists, be referred to a Joint Select Committee, consisting of one member from each Congressional District, on the part of each House.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**  
The Speaker announced the appointment of the following Committee:

**On the Judiciary.**—Messrs. Graham, Carson, Hoke, Hyatt, Manly, Williamson, Clark, Hatchison, and Jordan.

**On Private Bills.**—Messrs. J. W. Guinn, Guthrie, Eaton, J. A. D. McNeill, King, Patterson, Byrnes, Houston, Bond, Hunt, and Swin.

On motion of Mr. Gary, a Message was sent to the Senate, proposing the reference to a Joint Select Committee of one member of the Governor's Message, on matters relating to the period at which the Legislature are required to be held in the 3rd Judicial Circuit. The proposition was agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. Manly submitted a series of Resolutions, which were read, referring to appropriate Committees so much of the Executive Communication as relates to Internal Improvement—so much as relates to the Revenue and fiscal system—so much as relates to the exchange of Law Reports with other States, and so much as relates to the Public Printing.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee on Military Affairs.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any further legis-

lation be necessary more effectually to suppress the vice of Gambling, in this State.

Mr. Carson, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Rutherford and Buncombe, for the incorporation of a Turnpike Company. Laid on the table, on his motion.

Friday, November 20, 1835.  
**SENATE.**

On motion of Mr. Bryan, ordered that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the Supreme Court power and authority in all cases before said Court, by appeal or otherwise, to send any special matters or issue arising in said cases, to the Courts below, from which any of them were brought, that the fact may be more fully and properly ascertained.

Mr. Cooper, of Martin, presented the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the General Assembly adjourn on the 20th day of December next, sine die; and that the Clerks be directed to make up their estimates to that day; which was read the first and second times and passed—Ayes 29, Noes 29—the speaker voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Edmonston moved that the Resolution lie upon the table, which was negatived by a vote of 32 to 26. It was then read the third time, when Mr. Cooper moved to amend it; in which a discussion arose, in which Messrs. McQueen, Edwards, Wellborn, Cooper, and Hogan took part—the three first against, and the two last named gentlemen in favor of the Resolution; but before the question was taken the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

A message was received from the Senate, proposing a reference of so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the right of North-Carolina to a portion of the public domain, and so much as relates to the Abolitionists of the North, to Select Joint Committees. Mr. Guthrie moved that the first branch of the proposition be laid on the table, which was carried. The remainder was agreed to, and the Senate informed thereof.

Mr. Rayner moved for leave of absence from the service of this House, for Mr. Gary, of Northampton, stating that business of importance had called him away, which would detain him until Monday. Granted.

The Speaker announced the following Committees:

**Committee on Finance.**—Messrs. Shade, McNeill, Hester, Brumfield, and Jacobs.

**On Military Affairs.**—Messrs. Hawkins, Irion, Loudermilk, Powell, and Cotton.

**On Cherokee Lands.**—Messrs. Guinn, of Macon, Erwin, and Harrison, of Buncombe.

**On the Library.**—Messrs. Collins, Graham, and Candler.

Mr. Walton presented the petition of the Commissioned Officers of the 64th Regiment of Militia—Mr. Pickett, the petition of sundry citizens of Buncombe, on the subject of opening a Road, to connect at the North and South Carolina line, and terminate at Howard's Gap, intersecting the Saluda.

Saturday, November 21, 1835.  
**SENATE.**

The Resolution fixing the day of adjournment of the Legislature was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. Hogan, ordered to be laid on the table.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

Mr. Clingman submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Road Laws.

Mr. C. remarked, that the object of his Resolution was to amend a portion of the Road Laws which were a subject of much complaint with his constituents—that part giving to Overseers of roads the power of calling out "convenient" hands. He wished to make the Law more definite on this point, and to limit the exercise of this power by Overseers.

Mr. Buie submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Revenue Laws, by increasing the Tax on Pedlars.

Mr. Clark said, that for several years past, if his memory served him, this question, as to the expediency of increasing the Tax on Pedlars, had been referred to a Committee, and they had as uniformly reported against it, thereby precluding the House from any opportunity of expressing its opinion as to the expediency of an increase. At this session, he wished the sense of the House to be ascertained on this point, and should therefore move to amend the Resolution offered, by substituting in its place the following:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of North Carolina, that there is a class of merchants in this State, called Pedlars, the number of whom have rapidly increased within a few years, is still increasing, and ought to be diminished.

Resolved, That the practices of the Pedlars are in a high degree corrupting to the morals of our citizens, fraudulent upon all good and unsuspecting people, and prejudicial to the interest of the regular and stationary Merchants, whose prosperity in any community bespeak the prosperity and growth in wealth of that community.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill increasing the tax upon Pedlars' licences, to such an extent, as to make it exceedingly inconvenient for them hereafter to collect in such numbers in the State.

His object, continued Mr. C., was to prevent these Pedlars from visiting our State altogether, if possible, or at least, to throw so many difficulties in the way of their getting here, as greatly to lessen their number. The only objections to an increase of the tax, which he had ever heard suggested, was that the tax raised from this specific source adds a considerable sum to the Revenue of the State; but that if it be increased, the certain effect will be to diminish the Revenue, by lessening the applications for licence. He thought that this branch of the Revenue had better be lopped off altogether, than that the evils which it engenders in the community should be tolerated. In the Eastern part of the State, said Mr. C., these Pedlars have so increased in number, of late years, as to excite complaint, if not alarm. Formerly they were so few, that no objection was made to their passing and repassing on good behavior; but their sudden augmentation, takes in connection with passing events, renders some measures necessary to stop their influx.

True it was, his Resolutions were couched in rather harsh terms, but not undeservedly so. Those persons engaged in peddling, are all from the North, for the most part are men of bad character at home,

and are selected by their employers chiefly on account of their dexterity in driving a trade. The fraud and chicanery of a Yankee Pedlar are proverbial, and the epithets showered upon them show in what estimation they are held. They come to the South, imbued with all the fanatical notions of a Thompson or a Garrison—their calling gives them free access to our slaves, among whom they disseminate notions at war with the best interests both of the master and slave. He spoke from experience of the injurious influence of this class of traders on our colored population, and he trusted that effective measures would now be adopted to nip the evil in the bud.

The Resolutions were read and adopted.



## THE CAROLINIAN.

### SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, November 28, 1835.

#### STATE LEGISLATURE.

From our account of the proceedings in another column, taken from the Register's Report, it will be seen that as yet but little else has been done than appointing the various Committees, and other preliminary proceedings.

On Thursday, the 19th, Mr. Clingman, of Surry, introduced into the House of Commons, the same Resolutions adopted by that House at the last session on the subject of the Public Lands, and which were defeated in the Senate through the influence of the Van Buren party.

On Mr. Clingman's motion, they were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday the 23rd. The Resolutions are as follows:

"Resolved, As the opinion of this General Assembly, that any Act by which the Congress of the United States shall give the Public Lands to the States within which they are situated, or any Act by which the minimum price at which these lands are now sold shall be reduced, would seriously affect the prosperity of all the old States, and do great injustice to those States by which they were originally ceded to the confederacy.

"Resolved, further, As the opinion of this General Assembly, that the Public Debt having been extinguished, and the object for which the cession of the respective portions of the public domain by the States which originally held them, having thus been accomplished, that such disposition of the Public Lands, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be made among the States of the Union, as shall be proportional to the respective sacrifices and expenditures incurred by them in support of the United States; or, at least, in proportion to their federal population.

"Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is, hereby requested to transmit copies of these Resolutions to the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States."

The Van Burenites have an undoubted majority in both Houses, and we therefore have but little hopes of the passage of these Resolutions. The disposition of them, however, will show one thing—in the language of the Register, "we shall now see who will have the temerity, for the sake of promoting the schemes of Presidential candidates, to vote against a proposition, the object of which is to secure for North Carolina her just proportion of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands—to which she is as much entitled as she is to the revenue collected from her citizens."

It will also be seen that a Resolution has been offered, fixing the 20th of December for the adjournment of the Legislature. This early adjournment, if the Resolution should pass, will be occasioned by the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, which might render useless many of the acts of the present body, assembled as it is upon principles at variance with the expressed views of a majority of the People of the State.

There no longer remains any doubt of the Ratification of the Amendments to the Constitution. There are 17 Counties yet to be heard from, which we think will increase the majority for Ratification. The following additional returns have been received since our last:

For Rejection,	7,687
For Ratification,	7,417

Majority against Ratification, 270  
Subtract this from the majority of 5,233,  
as given in our last, 270,

Leaving a majority still of, 4,963 for Ratification.

#### GOV. SWAIN'S MESSAGE.

To the Legislature may be found on our first page is an able, business-like document, presenting clear and condensed views of the several subjects of which it treats. The Message, as a literary production, possesses great merit, being written in a clear, nervous, and finished style; an excellence for which state papers are not always distinguished.

The Governor has called the attention of the Legislature to the operations of the Abolitionists. As no difference of opinion exists on this subject, we trust that party politics will not be permitted to interrupt the harmony and unanimity which should characterize whatever legislation may be deemed necessary hereon.

For the several subjects treated of in the message we invite the attention of the reader to that document.

**On Elections by the Legislature.**—We learn, verbally from Raleigh, that Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq., of Craven county, has been elected Governor, by a majority of 17 votes over William B. Mears, Esq., of Sampson county. The vote stood—for Spaight 103; for Mears 86.

On Saturday, the 21st, Philo White, of the Standard, was elected Public Printer by the following vote: White, 105; Thomas J. Lemay, (Editor of the Star), 89; Blank, 1.

On the same day, William Hill, Esq., was re-elected Secretary of State without opposition.

On Friday the 20th Alexander Troy, Esq., was re-elected Solicitor of the 5th Judicial Circuit.

**On Bacon.**—Several hundred head of large hogs would find a ready sale at a fair price in Salisbury.

**Menagerie and Circus.**—On reference to an advertisement in another column, the reader will see that Messrs. Miller, Yale, Sands, & Co., intend visiting Salisbury with their splendid Menagerie, and unrivalled Circus company, on Thursday and Friday, the 3rd and 4th days of next month. The show going public may expect a rare treat. Their Equestrian number among them some of the first performers in the country.

#### DANIEL O'CONNELL—AGAIN.

We have more than once alluded to the Irish Agitator and his calumnies on the South, not because we care at all for his opinions as an individual, but because he has exerted a controlling influence over the larger portion of his countrymen in America. This influence is by no means to be despised, when we reflect on the immense number of Irish votes given in the Northern States. In the city of New-York alone, there are ten thousand Irish voters, with most of whom O'Connell's word has been law. If they adopt his frequently expressed opinions on Slavery, they form no contemptible accession of strength to the Abolitionists, with whom O'Connell is perfectly identified in opinion. We do not make this assertion rashly—and every remark which we have at any time made respecting Mr. O'Connell has been justified by extracts from his speeches published in the Carolinian. Our attention has been again called to this subject by a communication which we subjoin from a highly esteemed friend, whom we understand to deny that Mr. O'Connell ever uttered such opinions as are contained in the extracts of speeches attributed to him. We will briefly mention our authority.

The senior Editor of the Carolinian was present at the debates in the British Parliament in 1832 on Fowell Buxton's Bill Emancipating the West India Slaves. During the progress of that Bill plundering the West India Planters, he heard Daniel O'Connell in his place in Parliament, denounce the Slavery of the negroes in the Southern U.S. in the most gross and offensive manner; and in the most insolent language, he demanded the immediate abolition of our Slaves. The Editor cannot be mistaken, for so indignant was he that he wrote down with a pencil O'Connell's language at the time. On a subsequent occasion, at a meeting of the Society, for abolishing Capital Punishments—which was then addressed by Mr. Hume, Dr. Lushington, Sir Basil Montague, Lord Nugent, and Mr. O'Connell, the Editor heard the latter gentleman travel out of record to denounce Slavery in this country.

When a correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer attributed similar expressions to Mr. O'Connell on another occasion, it was indignantly denied by his friends in this country, on their own responsibility. They then promised Mr. O'Connell's denunciation of what they regarded as a slander on him. Not a word from Mr. O'Connell has been made public in denial of these expressions.

Our Correspondent refers us to Mr. O'Connell's letter to a London Editor, to correct some errors of his reported speech. Our friend has surely forgotten the contents of that letter, or he would hardly have referred to it. In that letter Mr. O'Connell repeats the insulting language, and corrects the error of this reported speech by applying it to the SLAVE-HOLDERS of the SOUTH, instead of to the American people generally.

Our esteemed correspondent has politely sent us several numbers of the Truth Teller, a VAN BUREN, JOHNSON newspaper published in New York city, and apparently the O'Connell organ in this country, containing some speeches of this gentleman's, and notices of his visit to Scotland. We will take no exception to the authority of a Journal which advocates the election of a practical Amalgamationist to the Vice Presidency of our Republic. And what after all does the Truth Teller say? It abuses with great violence and coarseness of language some of our Whig Presses—but it does not deny in any manner whatever, the correctness of the extracts from Mr. O'Connell's speeches, nor, as far as we can discover, does it even allude to the subject. The extract mentioned by our correspondent was from a speech of O'Connell delivered at Glasgow. We can find in the Truth Teller no notice of any speech having been delivered at Glasgow. Would the Truth Teller while denouncing the Whig Editors have failed to make the charge, had these extracts been false or garbled? No. It carefully avoids even the mention of them. Bishop England thought the evidence of O'Connell's having expressed sentiments insulting to the slaveholders, sufficient to authorize writing to him for a denial of them. Has any answer ever been received to the Bishop's able, spirited and patriotic letter? We have heard of none; nor have we ever seen any denial authorized by Mr. O'Connell of the sentiments on the subject of American Slavery, purporting to have been uttered by him on various occasions. Nor have his friends ever claimed for him any denial or recantation whatever on this subject.

What shall we say then? We know from personal knowledge that Mr. O'Connell has asserted base libels on the South. Our testimony is supported by undeniable proof. His organ in New York does not deny the fact. His aspersions of the South are calculated to delude a large class of Irish citizens in the Northern States and to unite them with the Abolitionists. While this is the case, we shall not shrink from exposing the insolent and blasphemous libeller of our institutions, nor fail to warn his patriotic countrymen among us against being seduced by their admiration of this Foreign coadjutor of the Abolition incendiaries.

Of Mr. O'Connell's patriotism, we will only remark that that man's honesty may well be suspected who derives a revenue of \$300,000 to 100,000 per annum from his patriotism. And his republican principles are little worth who speaks of "his pride of the ancient chieftaincy of his family" in the same sentence where he vaunts his democratic love of the People.

Our correspondent has fallen into a very excusable error in his last paragraph. The Carolinian is not alone in its course on this subject. We can name a great number of southern journals which have expressed the same opinions of the Irish Agitator. But this is matter of utter indifference. The Carolinian is not in leading strings.

We trust we have done with O'Connell. Our correspondent, Rowan, will bear us witness that we have ever been ready to sympathize with wronged, insulted, and trampled on Ireland, and to do justice to the generosity, the valor, and the patriotism of her noble sons. In our opinion of Mr. O'Connell alone we differ, and we are sorry that we must differ. It gives us no pleasure to witness his high and powerful intellect degraded to the service of the Northern and English Abolitionists in vilifying and traducing American slave-owners.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Messrs. SMITH & HAMPTON: In looking over your paper of the 21st inst., I observed a paragraph respecting the illustrious Irish liberator, Daniel O'Connell, applying to him, personally, most abusive and scurrilous language, such as Blotted hypocrite, insolent creature, &c., &c., concluding with what you supposed to be an extract from one of his speeches delivered in Scotland, wherein he is made to abuse the American Slave-owners.

In one of your former papers, you gave us an extract of what you called a speech delivered by Mr. O'Connell at an Anti-Slavery Meeting in London, wherein he is again represented as having spoken in a disrespectful manner of the Slaveholders of the United States.

In another number of your late papers, you amused some of your readers, by exhibiting Mr. O'Connell as

exacting from his impoverished countrymen a subsistence for his services.

With respect to your personal abuse of Mr. O'Connell, I have nothing to say; but I have now before me newspapers giving an account of his Triumphal progress through England; and Scotland, also containing a correct report from the honest papers of those countries, of all the speeches he delivered in the Cities and Towns, commencing at Manchester, and ending in Dublin, and cannot find that he has even mentioned these United States, on any occasion—the papers are sent you for perusal.

As to his speech, reported by you to have been delivered at an Anti-Slavery meeting in London—at the very time you were publishing his supposed speech, Mr. O'Connell's letter to the Editor of the London Times was going the rounds of the English, and some of the American papers, contradicting, in the most positive terms, the objectionable part of his speech, which was shamefully garbled, and incorrectly reported by that Tory Editor.

Your next charge, respecting the O'Connell Fund, deserves some notice. The Patriotic agitator, having drawn the affections and support of his grateful countrymen around him, they voluntarily contributed funds in lieu of his lucrative profession, which he had to relinquish for their benefit.

Mr. O'Connell justly says of himself, that he is the best abused man in England. By whom is this illustrious individual abused? On inquiry, you will find, that they are the proud and haughty Aristocracy—the high Tory Tyrants of the land;—the Blood-thirsty Orangemen, and all the advocates of Intolerance, Tyranny, and Corruption—the enemies of civil and religious liberty. The determined foes to reform in Church and State; and the upholders of that infamous system, Tithe. The foregoing are the calumniators of the man who has carried the Reform Bill through the House of Commons, and by his perserverance and matchless eloquence, has saved the beloved country from a bloody code of Penal Laws, under which she groaned for centuries, which the united talents of Grant, Burke, Pitt, and Fox were unable to accomplish. He dissolved the Tory Administration of Wellington and Peel, and is now endeavoring to reform that mass of bigotry, illiberality, and corruption, the British House of Lords.

From those and many other noble deeds, the name of O'Connell is completely identified with the freedom and welfare of his native land, and contributed to give him that wonderful ascendancy over the people's minds, which is without a parallel in modern times. He embraces the cause of the oppressed throughout the British dominions, without regard to creed. Urged on by patriotism, aided by genius of a very high order, he acquiesces for her innumerable wrongs. He has been always found waging a war of argument against the enemies of freedom and humanity.

Mr. O'Connell has lately made a triumphant journey through England and Scotland, and was every where received by the people with enthusiastic admiration, respect, and gratitude. In many Cities and Towns, he was hailed by nearly the whole population, and was obliged to accept public invitations, in honor of his exalted worth.

Mr. O'Connell's public entry into Edinburgh, was a triumph of patriotism over aristocracy and corruption, almost unrivaled in the pages of history. Upwards of 150 thousand assembled to testify their admiration of the Patriot, the liberator of his country.

The Tory Editors of England have found it their duty, as well as their interest, to assail Mr. O'Connell with the foulest, and most unjustifiable calumny, because they are supported by the enemies of O'Connell, and all the liberal, and democratic measures he advocates. I am sorry to find that this disposition to slander O'Connell has found its way a cross the Atlantic, and is frequently to be seen in the New York American, Evening Star, and more particularly in the Courier and Enquirer, edited by the notorious slanderer, W. A. Webb, the constant and persevering slanderer of O'Connell and his countrymen in America. This contemptible being, incapable, or unwilling to appreciate O'Connell's exertions in the cause of liberty, or his heroic struggles for his native land, has evinced his baseness by imputing to him, motives of a dishonorable nature.

I have perceived, with regret, for some time back, a disposition in some of our Northern papers, particularly those already mentioned, to slander, and endeavor to poison the minds of the citizens of the United States, against the illustrious O'Connell, and his countrymen in this country. But the intelligent, high-minded Americans are generous, are grateful; therefore, will not credit those unprincipled revilers. They are aware of the devotion, and bravery of Irishmen during the noble struggle for Independence; and that Irishmen were found foremost in the ranks, repelling the enemy during the last war. The Americans are also well aware of the attachment of Irishmen, for our republican institutions, and democratic principles.

I am sorry to say, that the Western Carolinian is the only southern journal I am acquainted with, that would venture to take extracts from so doubtful a paper as the New York Courier and Enquirer. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
ROWAN.  
November the 25th, 1835.

#### On Great Whig Festival in Baltimore.

The Whigs of Maryland appear duly to appreciate the importance of the victory which they recently gained over the Van Burenites in that State. The event was celebrated at Baltimore on the 11th instant, with a spirit of patriotic enthusiasm well worthy of the great cause of the Constitution. The most distinguished of the land were invited:—Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Hugh L. White, William H. Harrison, William J. Duane, and many others less prominent. From the letter of Mr. Clay in reply to the Committee of Invitation, declining to attend we, extract the following concluding sentence and Toast:

"I sincerely hope that the auspicious event which you intend to commemorate, and other similar events, may lead to the defeat of the Baltimore Convention, which you justly so much deplore. I believe, with you, that the election of Martin Van Buren, under all the circumstances by which it is attempted to be brought about, and with the consequences which would necessarily flow from it, would be fatal to the purity and existence of our institutions. Entertaining, sincerely, this conclusion, I offer as a sentiment at your table—

"Union and concert, and a sacrifice of individual attachment, in the support of a presidential candidate opposed to the Baltimore nomination."

We copy the letter of Mr. Calhoun entire, and deem it unnecessary to say more than that it is worthy of the patriotic and prophetic mind of the man who penned it:

"FORT HILL, November 4, 1835.  
My note of the 2nd ultimo, inviting me, in the name of the citizens of Baltimore opposed to the President nominating his successor, to attend a Festival to be given on the 11th instant, in honor of the late triumph in Maryland of those opposed to the Executive nominee. The great distance, and the shortness of the time, puts it out of my power to attend. No one can look with greater alarm than I do, on the attempt of the Chief Magistrate to appoint his successor. Should it succeed, open and undisguised as it is, and resting, as it almost exclusively does, on the avowed subservience of the nominee to the will of the President, without those high qualifications and services, on his part, calculated to command the regard of the people, or to fit him for the duties of the high office to which he aspires, it would afford conclusive proof of the consummation of executive usurpation, over the other departments of the government, and the Constitution and liberty of the people.

Entertaining these views, I regard with pleasure the decided victory achieved by Maryland in the late election, over the President's nominee, and, of course, over executive dictation. It is the more honorable to the



State, placed as she is so near the focus of influence and corruption, while others more remote and less exposed have yielded such ready obedience to the nod of power. Her victory cannot but have an important bearing in deciding the present struggle favorably to the cause of liberty; but a regard to truth compels me to say, that, in my opinion, whatever may be the result of the pending contest between the people and the President, the time must come, and that far sooner than it is anticipated, when executive influence and power will forever silence the popular voice; unless, indeed, the friends of liberty and free institutions shall zealously and honestly unite in a common effort to eradicate the causes which have given such extraordinary power and influence to the Executive department of the government, and placed the country in its present dangerous condition. They may be almost traced to the same origin, the fiscal action of the government. While millions on millions are heaped up in the Treasury, beyond the expenditure of this the most extravagant of all administrations, constituting an immense fund to act on the cupidity of the mercenary, and to unite in one solid and compact band, all in and out of office, who prefer their own advancement to the public good, any attempt to arrest the progress of power and corruption must end in disappointment and failure. It will be found almost impossible to elect honest and capable men, or, if such should be elected, to administer the government honestly and fairly, or with a single eye to the public interest. Here lies the root of the disease, and if there be not intelligence and patriotism enough to apply a remedy, it requires not the gift of prophecy to predict the end, whatever may be the termination of the present presidential struggle. I do not, by these remarks, intend to damp the ardor of those who are at present so zealously and honorably engaged in defeating executive interference and dictation, in what belongs exclusively to the free and voluntary choice of the people. My object is far different, to elevate their views to the real cause of the disease, and direct their aim to the point, where every blow would tell, and where victory, when achieved, instead of being temporary, would be complete and permanent. With great respect, I am, &c., &c.,

"To D. Hoffman, and others."

The following sensible, forcible, and just remarks are from the "New England Weekly Review," published at Hartford, Connecticut. What a pleasing difference there is between the sentiments of this Editor and some others of the Whig party at the North, who persist in their determination to hold up Mr. Webster as a candidate for the Presidency, though by so doing they render the election of Van Buren inevitable!

"Who are the friends of the Union?" Are they those who are fanning the embers which are ready to burst into a flame, and consume the brittle thread that binds us together as a Confederacy, by insisting upon a Northern man for the Presidency; or are they those who are willing to yield to the wishes of the South and the West, and support a candidate in whom they can confide?—This is an important question, and it becomes every friend of the Union to give it an impartial consideration. Should the North, disregarding the fears and wishes of the South and West, obstinately refuse to give up their northern candidate, and finally succeed in electing him, what will be the probable result? Will the South and West quietly submit to it—dismiss their fears and cordially unite in supporting his Administration? Or will they construe it into a secret determination to undermine their constitutional rights as fast as northern power can accomplish it, and resist its imaginary approach, even to a dissolution of the Union? If northern men are honest, in their declarations of non-interference with the rights of the south, they are willing to give them all the evidence of it in their power—they are willing to throw the whole weight of executive power and influence into the southern and western scale—but if their declarations are mere empty declamation, intended to lull the south to sleep, while they are grasping at executive power, they will be found unwilling, and will pertinaciously insist upon a northern President, and exert all their strength to elect him. Let us see who are the real, and who are the pretended, friends of the Union!"

#### FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Report of Comptroller, we take the following Recapitulatory statement of the Finances of this State on the 1st of November, 1835:

RECEIPTS:	
Revenue paid by Sheriffs—the Revenue of 1834.	\$74,230 05
Paid by the present Sheriffs on additional Returns for 1833.	\$191 80
Paid by former Sheriffs on additional Returns for 1833.	228 87
	420 67
From which, deduct Tavern Tax, belonging to Literary Fund.	2,489 12
	72,161 60
Bancombe Turnpike Company, Dividend on Stock.	650 00
Bank Dividends on unappropriated Stock.	6,384 00
Dividend of State Bank Stock.	22,144 00
Dividend of Bank of Newbern Stock.	27,270 00
Cash received from Bank of the State of N. Carolina, for interest on advance payments of Stock in said Bank held by the State.	621 38
Do. received from Bank of State of North Carolina, (Bank Tax.)	2,250 50
Do. received for the Rent of Public Land.	10 00
Do. do. from Henry H. Cook, on his bond.	213 06
Do. do. from Richard D. Spaight.	6 00
Do. do. from Dr. R. Haywood, on his bond.	215 00
	131,922 04
Balance due North Carolina, Jan. 1, 1835.	56,088 47
	188,010 50
Deduct Disbursements from 1st January to 31st October, 1835, both days inclusive.	141,154 21
	\$46,856 30
Literary Fund:	
Amount received for Bank Dividends.	11,392 00
Do. Cape Fear Navigation Dividends, No. 10 and 11.	1,216 14
Do. Dividends of State Bank of N. Ca.	2,250 00
Do. Dividend of Bank of Newbern Stock.	2,115 00
Do. received from Bank of the State of N. Carolina, for interest on advance payments for Stock in said Bank.	3,200 56
Do. Tavern Tax for the year 1834-'35.	2,489 12
Do. Auction Tax for the year 1834-'35.	400 81
Do. Entries Vacant Land for the year '35.	1,475 00
Balance due Literary Fund, 1st Jan. 1835.	23,970 08
	49,074 71
Deduct Disbursements from 1st January to 31st October, 1835, both days inclusive.	48,907 63
	1,167 08
Internal Improvement Fund:	
Amount rec'd for Bank dividends on Stock appropriated to Internal Improvements.	12,901 00
Amount received on Cherokee Bonds.	1,325 58
Balance due Internal Improvement Fund, on the 1st January, 1835.	7,022 73
	21,249 69
Total Literary Fund.	1,167 08
Total Revenue Fund.	46,856 30
	69,273 07
Total amount remaining in the hands of the Public Treasurer on 1st November, 1835.	\$69,273 07

The foregoing statement is formed on returns filed in the Comptroller's Office of North Carolina, the 1st day of November, 1835.

N. A. STEDMAN, Comptroller.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Messrs. Editors: Our brilliant and valiant Legislature have appointed Philo White Printer, and Dobbs Spaight Governor. Aint that glory enough? and had'n't they best adjourn?

ROB. SHORT.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

##### UNITED STATES BANK.

So much has been said of various Branches having been sold out, that we have ascertained, from an authentic source, that the following Branches have been disposed of:

Branch at Portsmouth	Branch at Charleston
Hartford,	Mobile,
Burlington,	N. Orleans,
Utica,	Natchez,
Buffalo,	St. Louis,
Baltimore,	Louisville,
Fayetteville,	Cincinnati,
	Lexington.

The other Branches will be closed as soon as practicable, the object of the Bank being to effect a final close on terms most agreeable to the community where the debt was contracted. We doubt if this retreat of the Bank before a powerful and active opponent, will not figure hereafter as a bright page in the history of Finance.

To the Commercial Public we have only one word to add, that in all cases where they are disposed to find fault with the Bank, for refusing to take drafts on places where they had Branches established, and which are now closed, or are in the course of closing, as the "law directs," they should weigh the matter, and ask how far it will be the duty of the Deposite Banks to supply the facilities heretofore afforded. We have always believed that the State Banks could not, from the nature of things, do what the United States Bank has done, and was doing. One boat of ten tons may do a certain duty, but ten boats of the same tonnage, though they combine a power of one hundred tons, cannot navigate a water (hitch them together as you will) as conveniently and safely as one vessel of 100 tons.

**The Cotton Crop.**—The following are extracts from a letter to a merchant in this place, from his correspondent in New Orleans, dated Nov. 5th: "We do not consider that the present crop of Cotton will be a very productive one, as in some districts there was too much rain during the summer, in others too little; but the Autumn was most propitious and passed over without hurricanes or storms. A slight frost occurred in the early part of last month in some of the highland districts, but its effects were slight, only checking the bloom and freeing the plant from some of its superfluous leaves, thereby giving the pods the benefit of the sun to ripen and expand them."

"Since then, the weather has been as dry and warm as summer—which is continuing the growth and affords the finest picking weather ever known, surpassing that of 1820, which crop exceeded that of the year preceding it 40 per cent; or 1826, which was 33½ per cent. increase. We therefore estimate the crop at 1,500,000 bales, or 600,000,000 pounds."

"The Sugar crop has been very much improved by the continuance of warm weather, and may not prove so bounteous as was expected."

"The Tobacco crop will be a large one, and with the exception of sugar, there will be an increase in all our leading articles of produce."

A letter from Huntsville is published in the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 5th Nov., which states that from the appearance of the crops in Alabama and Tennessee, the writer has no doubt that the quantity received in New Orleans will be from 1 to 200,000 bales less than last year.

Another letter from Nashville, states that the writer had bought a crop of 100 acres for \$200; that many of the best planters will not make 100 lbs. to the acre.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

##### ABOLITION.

We have recently published the proceedings of several religious bodies, condemning in the most unequivocal manner, the acts and the designs of the Emancipationists. We regret to have to record a decision of one of these bodies, of an opposite tendency. The Southern Religious Telegraph states that the Synod of Cincinnati met at Dayton, Ohio, on the 15th October. "Among the complaints (says the Telegraph) sent up to this Judiciary, we find one against the Presbytery of Cincinnati, because the said Presbytery 'granted permission to a vacant church to employ the Rev. Mr. Harrison to preach steadily to them, who is known to be guilty of the heinous sin of holding human beings in involuntary slavery.' This complaint excited great interest, and the complainants, Rev. Messrs. Rankin, Aten, and Bushnell, were heard at length in support of their complaint. Several other speakers took the same side, and argued the question of immediate abolition with great zeal. They were opposed by Rev. Dr. Beecher, Dr. Wilson, Rev. Mr. Brauner, and Professor Briggs, who defended the Presbytery. On the final vote, the complaint was sustained."

The Religious Telegraph makes the following remarks upon this extraordinary decision: "This vote is virtually a bull of excommunication against ministers of the Gospel who own servants. The Synod of Cincinnati will permit no such minister to preach in the churches within their bounds!—This decision is worthy of a place in the ecclesiastical records of the schoolmen of the eleventh century. We hope our readers will suppress their indignation—and view the authors of this act with pity—and seek no retaliation of the insult it offers to common sense. But we must ask, who authorizes this Synod, or any other, to decide whether it is right or wrong for a minister of the Gospel to hold servants? Has Jesus Christ, or his Apostles, or the Primitive Churches, either by example or precept, authorized the judicatories of our times to sit in judgment on this subject? This will not be pretended—the act must be regarded as the expression of that rage for ecclesiastical domination which has infected so many in the church, and which at this moment is making havoc of vital piety—humanity, charity, truth, and ministerial usefulness. Is it the genuine fruit of that ecclesiastical pride, which seeks to lord it over the consciences of those who do not yield to its dictation; it is the twin sister of that Argus-eyed

ultraism, which sees the most direful heresies in a man's philosophy, and which perverts the word of God in dealing out its maledictions against all who refuse to swallow its own crude conceits. The manifestations of this spirit, should humble the church before God, should lead all her members to pray, especially, that God will give wisdom to the ministry and to the officers of the church. The fruits of this spirit are deplorable. They are more to be deprecated in the church, than open and fierce persecution."

##### EMIGRATION WESTWARD.

CONERSVILLE, INDIANA, Oct. 31.

The flood of Westward emigration, great as it has been in former years, is, this year, altogether unprecedented. It is actually a matter of no little surprise where so many movers come from. On Tuesday evening last, we were in Louisville on the National Road, about 18 miles Northwest of this, and that great thoroughfare seemed constantly thronged with travellers on foot and horseback, going on to explore the 'Great West'—and with moving wagons, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and goats. We were informed, by a respectable gentleman of Louisville, that no less than one hundred and forty families had recently passed that place in one day, moving westward; and that recently, in one week, between seven and nine hundred families passed on through the same place, in the same direction. One would suppose that at this rate the flood of emigration must soon be thrown back by the Pacific barrier. It is supposed that the proceeds of the sales of public lands for the current year, will be nearly if not twice as great as those of any former year. The time is close at hand when the region west of the Alleghany Mountains will sway the destinies of the nation.—*Watchman.*

##### UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this county, on the 24th instant, by John Congdon, Esq., Mr. TOBIAS MYERS to Miss MARY CAUBLE.

In Lexington, on Thursday, the 19th instant, by Joseph Conrad, Esq., Col. JAMES HUMPHREYS to Mrs. SUSAN HILLIARD, widow of the late Dr. J. W. Hilliard.

In Davidson county, on Sunday, the 22d instant, by the Rev. Thomas Barnum, Mr. T. P. ALLEN to Miss MARTHA DOBSON.

In Huntsville, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, by John Gathier, Esq., Mr. JOY GATHIER to Miss ADALINE ROBY.

In Fredell county, on Tuesday, the 10th ultimo, by the Rev. Henry Speck, Mr. JACOB LORANCE, of Lincoln county, to Miss ELIZA WHITE, of Fredell.

##### DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Rowan county, on the night of the 22d instant, Mrs. NANCY SMITH, wife of the late Col. Casper Smith, aged 74 years.

#### SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE: Nov. 13, D. O'Hanlon's lighters, Lady of the Lake and Union, with Goods for J. F. & C. Phifer, M. G. Tarrill & Co., Thomas L. Cowan, Kelly & Gathier, W. Kirkland & Son, J. P. Mabry, A. H. Lindsey, Puryear & Clingman, Clingman & Jarrott, R. & R. Faucett, Evans, Horn & Co., Wheeler & Burns, S. Colton, W. R. Holt, G. A. Mobane, and Mordecai, McKinnon & Co., of the interior.

Also, on the 18th, steamer John Walker, Capt. Dickson, with Goods for J. M. & J. A. Vaughn & Co., Courts, Vaughn & Co., Waugh & Moore, James Vaughn, Hugh & McGee, Puryear & Clingman, Dr. A. T. Brackton, Clingman & Jarrott, Kelly & Gathier, Ford & Ellis, William Hargrave, Evans, Stith & Co., E. M. Holt, J. Pope & Co., Jesse Hinchaw, R. & R. Faucett, Evans, Horn & Co., Evans, Hines & Co., Womack & Goodwin, John Murphy, Murphy & Taylor, Levi Houston, W. A. Williams & Co., Nathan Hunt, Jr., J. & R. Sloan, T. Hill, W. Asie, M. Q. Waddell, George Morse, and B. Chintman, of the interior.

Also, on the 13th, steamer Henrietta, with Goods for J. M. & J. A. Vaughn & Co., Courts, Vaughn & Co., Waugh & Moore, James Vaughn, Hugh & McGee, Puryear & Clingman, Dr. A. T. Brackton, Clingman & Jarrott, Kelly & Gathier, Ford & Ellis, William Hargrave, Evans, Stith & Co., E. M. Holt, J. Pope & Co., Jesse Hinchaw, R. & R. Faucett, Evans, Horn & Co., Evans, Hines & Co., Womack & Goodwin, John Murphy, Murphy & Taylor, Levi Houston, W. A. Williams & Co., Nathan Hunt, Jr., J. & R. Sloan, T. Hill, W. Asie, M. Q. Waddell, George Morse, and B. Chintman, of the interior.

##### THE REV. MR. GWIN.

A gentleman of North Alabama, passing through this place a few days since, while here, related among others, the following anecdote of this confident and correspondent of the chief magistrate, as his public conduct has otherwise been of his partizan zeal.

Several years ago, while attending a Conference of the church to which he belongs, then held in Huntsville, Ala., he put up at the house of Col. — an old acquaintance. During his stay the Col. requested Mr. Gwin to christen an infant son of his, which the Rev. gentleman, from the press of clerical duties could in no wise attend to until the close of the session, and after its close, he would have left undone the sacred rite had the Col. not again reminded him of it. Preparations were then made, and a large number of the Col's friends and neighbors were in attendance at the appointed hour, to witness the ceremony. There stood the demure political parson in his robes pontifical, bowl in hand, here the parent, looking with eyes of love upon his unconscious offspring, that he held forth upon his hands, while the company were posted around hither and yon, admiring spectators of the scene.

"What do you call the child?" said the parson, "Henry Clay," answered the parent. "Take the bowl!" said the parson, his countenance lighting up with a passion that bore the semblance of any thing but divinity. "I can do nothing for any one of that name."

"Very well," said the Col., quietly handing the bowl to his mother, "you can do as you please, but I'll be damned if he shall be called by any other name."

So this little candidate for nomenclatory honors, was obliged to remain unchristened until a minister of some other gospel than Gen. Jackson's could be found to perform the ceremony, which the Rev. Mr. Gwin's conscientious scruples would not permit him to do.

Murphy, M. Rousville, H. S. Caldelough, D. Lash, J. G. & W. Lash, J. Conrad, Josiah Cowles, Bolt & Wright, W. P. Waugh, Waugh & Murchison, Waugh & Harper, McKerr & Dusenbury, T. McDonald, B. Brimard, J. Bullard, H. McPharr, and S. & Haggins, of the interior.

#### Postscript

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Raleigh:

"Every thing here is at sixes and sevens—division among both parties, and Trimmers on each side—no unity of sentiments—or concert of action, has as yet been brought to bear on the election of Governor.\* The Van's have a small majority, but they cannot agree among themselves, and will not unless the screws of party are brought to operate upon them. If so, they must succeed, and will have a brief political existence—the next August Election, where the vote for Governor will be in the hands of the people, will turn the scale and seal the fate of the Van Buren party in North Carolina. That such will be the result, is scarcely susceptible of doubt, but I trust, that when we obtain power, we will not abuse it; to the injury either of the interest or the character of the State. White has been elected printer by a majority of 15 votes. It is not a fair test of the strength of parties, but even this vote is less than was expected by them—Gales could have made a better run owing to certain objections to Lemay. Toomer, Bailey, Carson, Alexander, Bryan, Nash, and several others are spoken of for Judges to supply vacancies occasioned by death and resignation."

\* This Letter was written previous to the Election of Governor.

#### New, Cheap, and Desirable GOODS!

FOARD & ELLIS

HAVE just received, and are now opening, at their Store at the North-west corner of the Courthouse square, in the building occupied as the Mansion Hotel, a large and splendid assortment of

#### Fall and Winter Goods;

Embracing almost every article in the line of Dry-Goods, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass-ware, Hats, Shoes, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, and Groceries.

Usually kept in Mercantile establishments, which they offer for sale LOW for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

(\*) All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment, and for which the highest prices will be allowed.

Salisbury, Nov. 28, 1835.

#### Lincolnton Male Academy.

The Subscriber respectfully announces to Parents and the friends of youth generally, that he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the exercises will commence on the first Monday in January next. Being wholly unconnected with any other pursuits, he promises to devote his attention exclusively to the business of teaching, and will spare no pains to interest the minds of those placed under his care, so as to render instruction at once delightful and profitable. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of idle and dissolute habits, and a punctual attendance to the duties of the Institution will be rigidly required.

As the opinion to some extent prevails, that too much time is spent in acquiring a knowledge of words, the Subscriber would observe that in his course of instruction on classical literature, a minute analysis of words will be taught, with their combination in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough acquaintance with those beautiful and important Languages of Antiquity.

The following will compose the course of studies, viz: Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Gould's Edition) Expurgata, Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Xenophon, Greca Majora, Day's Algebra.

It is hoped that the well known salubrity of Lincolnton, the industrious and moral character of the citizens, together with the cheapness and excellence of board, will insure to this Institution, a liberal share of public patronage.

##### TERMS OF TUITION:

Languages and Mathematics, per Session of 23 weeks, \$10.00  
English Grammar, and Geography, 7.50  
J. A. WALLACE.

November 25, 1835.

## Messrs. Miller, Yale, Sands, and Co.'s Menagerie and Circus Route, Counting from Campbell Courthouse, Virginia, as Advertised for 1835.

Days.	Date.	Towns.	Counties.	States.	Landlords.	Miles.
NOVEMBER	1835.					
Monday	16	Campbell C. H.	Campbell co.	Virginia.	Johnston,	12
Tuesday	17	Brookneal,	Halifax,	do	Callaway,	20
Wednesday	18	Republican Grove.	do	do	Clarke,	19
Thursday	19	Meadville,	do	do	Mrs. Adams,	14
Friday	20	Halifax C. H.	do	do	Jackson,	14
Saturday	21	Black Walnut.	do	do	Easley,	18
Sunday	22					
Monday	23	Milton.	Caswell,	North Carolina	Farley,	25
Tuesday	24	Leesburg.	do	do	Vanhook,	12
Wednesday	25	Yanceyville,	do	do	Graves,	11
Thursday	26	Brown's Store.	Guilford,	do	Barton,	13
Friday	27	Ramsborough,	do	do	Benoc,	12
Saturday	28	Greensborough,	do	do	Albright,	10
Sunday	29					
Monday	30	Jamestown,	do	do	Horney,	10
DECEMBER						
Tuesday	1	Brumwell's,	Davidson,	do	Brumwell,	12
Wednesday	2	Lexington,	do	do	Simpson,	15
Thursday & Fri.	3 & 4	Salisbury,	Rowan,	do	Hague,	17
Saturday	5	Mocksville,	do	do	Bingham,	19
Sunday	6					
Monday	7	County Line,	do	do	Mrs. Griffin,	10
Tuesday	8	Island Ford,	Lincoln,	do	Abernathy,	27
Wednesday	9	Abernathy's Forge,	do	do	Abernathy,	10
Thursday	10	Catawba Springs,	do	do	Simonton,	10
Friday	11	Lincolnton,	do	do	Leonard,	14
Saturday	12					

Twenty-two Appointments in three hundred and fifteen miles, will make an average of thirteen miles each day.

JOHN MILLER, Advertiser.

## VALUABLE LANDS In the Market!

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by William Dismukes, for the purposes therein expressed, I will expose to Public Sale, in the Town of Wadesboro', on Monday, the 11th day of January next, the following TRACTS OF LAND.

### ONE TRACT,

Containing 330 Acres,

Lying on the Gold Mine Branch, known by the name of the Pinion Land; this Tract has GOLD on it, as several pieces have been found by Mr. Dismukes and others; the soil is suitable for the growth of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton.

### ONE TRACT,

Containing 35 Acres,

The one-third interest, the other two-thirds belonging to Jacob Austin, and the heirs of Jonathan Austin, which can be bought on reasonable terms. This Tract contains the celebrated Gold Mine where a piece of Gold weighing 26 lbs. was found. This Mine has yielded upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Gold without the aid of machinery. I am confident this amount, or more, could be gotten from this mine, if properly worked by men of science, and the knowledge of Mining.

### ONE TRACT,

Containing 100 Acres,

Known as the Jesse Barnett Tract; it is excellent Land and under good improvement.

ALEXANDER W. BRANDON,

Wadesboro', Nov. 28, 1835. (71) Trustee.

### NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Courthouse door in Salisbury, on the 1st day of January, 1836, under an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Rowan,

### Four Negroes,

The property of Joseph Bruner. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

BURTON CRAIGE, Guardian.

November 28, 1835.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Francis A. Lill, deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to me at Cheraw; and those having demands against said Estate will hand me their claims properly attested.

RICHARD PHELAN, Adm'r.

Cheraw, Nov. 28, 1835.

### Committed

To the Jail of Buncombe county, on the 8th instant, a Negro man, who says his name is

### GEORGE;

dark complexioned; five feet eight or ten inches high; stout built; about 30 or 35 years old; had on a suit of home-spun, very much worn, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Miller, who purchased him of Lamar of Augusta.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

E. H. CUNNINGHAM, Jailor.

Asheville, N. C., November 28, 1835.—31\*

### DOCTOR J. M. MOORE

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has located himself in

STATESVILLE, North-Carolina, And occupies the stand formerly owned by Doctr. Carson.

N. B. Calls left at Mr. Welch's Hotel will be promptly attended to.

[Nov. 14, 1835.]

### PAPER!—PAPER!!

A QUANTITY of Foolscap, and Wrapping PAPER, best quality manufactured at the Salem Paper Mill, now on hand and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

November 28, 1835.



